

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 296

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Second Edition.
4 O'CLOCK.

CABLEGRAMS

An Evicted Tenant Assails An Irish Landlord.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. House at 225 High street, Indianapolis, 225 High street, between Baum and Francis streets. 12.12.12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 fresh Mich Cow, Inquire of LOUIS BERCOT, south end of Illinois street. 18.18

PROFESSIONAL.

DRS. Williamson & Ross, Homoeopathists, Physicians and Surgeons, Office No. 101 Main street. Dr. Ross will give special attention to diseases of the eye and ear. 11.11.11

WANTED.

WANTED—Five agents to sell "The Western Book" and political history of United States in English and German. Popular price; standard non-partisan work. \$100 for outfit and expenses; will sell fast this coming winter; will unite with the British to resist the Heretics. 18.18.18

AYCUB KHAN.

London, Nov. 15.—Ayoub Khan, governor of Herat, left that city a fortnight ago with his troops with the intention of attacking the British at Candahar. A correspondent at Candahar thinks that undoubtedly the inhabitants of Candahar and that district will unite with the British to resist the Heretics.

RUSSIA'S WORK.

Calcutta, Dec. 15.—The Pioneer newspaper asserts that an immense mass of correspondence has been found and laid before the government, including instructions from the Russian government to its agents in central Asia, marking out the course they were to follow with the examination of their Ali. The papers are said to show that Russian witnesses against Afghanistan were active as far back as 1873, and to afford conclusive proof of the falsity of the excuse given for the Russian mission to Cabul last year.

WANTED—A good Apologize.

London, Dec. 15.—Special dispatches from Madrid state that the French Cuadros Del Castillo declines to apologize for his course in the chamber of deputies on the 10th instant, in refusing to give further explanation at that time regarding the causes of the recent crisis. The exposition members of the chambers will persist in abstaining from taking their seats until he does apologize. X.

WASHINGON.

THE CROPS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The department of agriculture says, regarding the condition of the cotton and corn crops, that returns from correspondents for the month ending December 1st substantially confirm the report of the month previous. The weather has been favorable in all sections of the cotton belt. Reports of the produce west of the Mississippi River are more favorable and will increase the aggregate of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas over that reported last month.

CORN.

The corn crop during November decreased, through imperfect ripening, in our heaviest corn growing region, the states north of the Ohio river and Missouri. In some states there is a falling of 10 percent. This will reduce the average yield per acre of the whole country to 29 bushels, which is exceeded by only one former year, 29.4 in 1873; this reduces the aggregate production about 55,000,000 from the November figures, but still leaves the crop larger than any previous year by over 150,000,000 bushels. The states and territories west of the Mississippi River return over 100,000,000 more than they ever sold before.

The largest line and extra bargains in single and double Paisley and Broche Shawls.

Bargains in Wool, Cashmere and Velvet Shawls, all fully 50 percent less than any other house.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Splendid line of Silks, Velvets, Damasks and Malmund. Dress Goods, all fresh and new.

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Cashmere, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.10, all fully 25 percent cheaper than they ever sold before.

A full line of Dress Goods in plaids, striped and plaid, 80c, 90c, 100c and 120c, all extremely cheap, and new. 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Bargains in Fancy Dress Goods.

A full line of Buttons, Fringes and other Trimmings to match dressed 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, 100c, 110c, 120c, 130c, 140c, 150c, 160c, 170c, 180c, 190c, 200c, 210c, 220c, 230c, 240c, 250c, 260c, 270c, 280c, 290c, 300c, 310c, 320c, 330c, 340c, 350c, 360c, 370c, 380c, 390c, 400c, 410c, 420c, 430c, 440c, 450c, 460c, 470c, 480c, 490c, 500c, 510c, 520c, 530c, 540c, 550c, 560c, 570c, 580c, 590c, 600c, 610c, 620c, 630c, 640c, 650c, 660c, 670c, 680c, 690c, 700c, 710c, 720c, 730c, 740c, 750c, 760c, 770c, 780c, 790c, 800c, 810c, 820c, 830c, 840c, 850c, 860c, 870c, 880c, 890c, 900c, 910c, 920c, 930c, 940c, 950c, 960c, 970c, 980c, 990c, 1000c, 1010c, 1020c, 1030c, 1040c, 1050c, 1060c, 1070c, 1080c, 1090c, 1100c, 1110c, 1120c, 1130c, 1140c, 1150c, 1160c, 1170c, 1180c, 1190c, 1200c, 1210c, 1220c, 1230c, 1240c, 1250c, 1260c, 1270c, 1280c, 1290c, 1300c, 1310c, 1320c, 1330c, 1340c, 1350c, 1360c, 1370c, 1380c, 1390c, 1400c, 1410c, 1420c, 1430c, 1440c, 1450c, 1460c, 1470c, 1480c, 1490c, 1500c, 1510c, 1520c, 1530c, 1540c, 1550c, 1560c, 1570c, 1580c, 1590c, 1600c, 1610c, 1620c, 1630c, 1640c, 1650c, 1660c, 1670c, 1680c, 1690c, 1700c, 1710c, 1720c, 1730c, 1740c, 1750c, 1760c, 1770c, 1780c, 1790c, 1800c, 1810c, 1820c, 1830c, 1840c, 1850c, 1860c, 1870c, 1880c, 1890c, 1900c, 1910c, 1920c, 1930c, 1940c, 1950c, 1960c, 1970c, 1980c, 1990c, 2000c, 2010c, 2020c, 2030c, 2040c, 2050c, 2060c, 2070c, 2080c, 2090c, 2100c, 2110c, 2120c, 2130c, 2140c, 2150c, 2160c, 2170c, 2180c, 2190c, 2200c, 2210c, 2220c, 2230c, 2240c, 2250c, 2260c, 2270c, 2280c, 2290c, 2300c, 2310c, 2320c, 2330c, 2340c, 2350c, 2360c, 2370c, 2380c, 2390c, 2400c, 2410c, 2420c, 2430c, 2440c, 2450c, 2460c, 2470c, 2480c, 2490c, 2500c, 2510c, 2520c, 2530c, 2540c, 2550c, 2560c, 2570c, 2580c, 2590c, 2600c, 2610c, 2620c, 2630c, 2640c, 2650c, 2660c, 2670c, 2680c, 2690c, 2700c, 2710c, 2720c, 2730c, 2740c, 2750c, 2760c, 2770c, 2780c, 2790c, 2800c, 2810c, 2820c, 2830c, 2840c, 2850c, 2860c, 2870c, 2880c, 2890c, 2900c, 2910c, 2920c, 2930c, 2940c, 2950c, 2960c, 2970c, 2980c, 2990c, 3000c, 3010c, 3020c, 3030c, 3040c, 3050c, 3060c, 3070c, 3080c, 3090c, 3100c, 3110c, 3120c, 3130c, 3140c, 3150c, 3160c, 3170c, 3180c, 3190c, 3200c, 3210c, 3220c, 3230c, 3240c, 3250c, 3260c, 3270c, 3280c, 3290c, 3300c, 3310c, 3320c, 3330c, 3340c, 3350c, 3360c, 3370c, 3380c, 3390c, 3400c, 3410c, 3420c, 3430c, 3440c, 3450c, 3460c, 3470c, 3480c, 3490c, 3500c, 3510c, 3520c, 3530c, 3540c, 3550c, 3560c, 3570c, 3580c, 3590c, 3600c, 3610c, 3620c, 3630c, 3640c, 3650c, 3660c, 3670c, 3680c, 3690c, 3700c, 3710c, 3720c, 3730c, 3740c, 3750c, 3760c, 3770c, 3780c, 3790c, 3800c, 3810c, 3820c, 3830c, 3840c, 3850c, 3860c, 3870c, 3880c, 3890c, 3900c, 3910c, 3920c, 3930c, 3940c, 3950c, 3960c, 3970c, 3980c, 3990c, 4000c, 4010c, 4020c, 4030c, 4040c, 4050c, 4060c, 4070c, 4080c, 4090c, 4100c, 4110c, 4120c, 4130c, 4140c, 4150c, 4160c, 4170c, 4180c, 4190c, 4200c, 4210c, 4220c, 4230c, 4240c, 4250c, 4260c, 4270c, 4280c, 4290c, 4300c, 4310c, 4320c, 4330c, 4340c, 4350c, 4360c, 4370c, 4380c, 4390c, 4400c, 4410c, 4420c, 4430c, 4440c, 4450c, 4460c, 4470c, 4480c, 4490c, 4500c, 4510c, 4520c, 4530c, 4540c, 4550c, 4560c, 4570c, 4580c, 4590c, 4600c, 4610c, 4620c, 4630c, 4640c, 4650c, 4660c, 4670c, 4680c, 4690c, 4700c, 4710c, 4720c, 4730c, 4740c, 4750c, 4760c, 4770c, 4780c, 4790c, 4800c, 4810c, 4820c, 4830c, 4840c, 4850c, 4860c, 4870c, 4880c, 4890c, 4900c, 4910c, 4920c, 4930c, 4940c, 4950c, 4960c, 4970c, 4980c, 4990c, 5000c, 5010c, 5020c, 5030c, 5040c, 5050c, 5060c, 5070c, 5080c, 5090c, 5100c, 5110c, 5120c, 5130c, 5140c, 5150c, 5160c, 5170c, 5180c, 5190c, 5200c, 5210c, 5220c, 5230c, 5240c, 5250c, 5260c, 5270c, 5280c, 5290c, 5300c, 5310c, 5320c, 5330c, 5340c, 5350c, 5360c, 5370c, 5380c, 5390c, 5400c, 5410c, 5420c, 5430c, 5440c, 5450c, 5460c, 5470c, 5480c, 5490c, 5500c, 5510c, 5520c, 5530c, 5540c, 5550c, 5560c, 5570c, 5580c, 5590c, 5600c, 5610c, 5620c, 5630c, 5640c, 5650c, 5660c, 5670c, 5680c, 5690c, 5700c, 5710c, 5720c, 5730c, 5740c, 5750c, 5760c, 5770c, 5780c, 5790c, 5800c, 5810c, 5820c, 5830c, 5840c, 5850c, 5860c, 5870c, 5880c, 5890c, 5900c, 5910c, 5920c, 5930c, 5940c, 5950c, 5960c, 5970c, 5980c, 5990c, 6000c, 6010c, 6020c, 6030c, 6040c, 6050c, 6060c, 6070c, 6080c, 6090c, 6100c, 6110c, 6120c, 6130c, 6140c, 6150c, 6160c, 6170c, 6180c, 6190c, 6200c, 6210c, 6220c, 6230c, 6240c, 6250c, 6260c, 6270c, 6280c, 6290c, 6300c, 6310c, 6320c, 6330c, 6340c, 6350c, 6360c, 6370c, 6380c, 6390c, 6400c, 6410c, 6420c, 6430c, 6440c, 6450c, 6460c, 6470c, 6480c, 6490c, 6500c, 6510c, 6520c, 6530c, 6540c, 6550c, 6560c, 6570c, 6580c, 6590c, 6600c, 6610c, 6620c, 6630c, 6640c, 6650c, 6660c, 6670c, 6680c, 6690c, 6700c, 6710c, 6720c, 6730c, 6740c, 6750c, 6760c, 6770c, 6780c, 6790c, 6800c, 6810c, 6820c, 6830c, 6840c, 6850c, 6860c, 6870c, 6880c, 6890c, 6900c, 6910c, 6920c, 6930c, 6940c, 6950c, 6960c, 6970c, 6980c, 6990c, 7000c, 7010c, 7020c, 7030c, 7040c, 7050c, 7060c, 7070c, 7080c, 7090c, 7100c, 7110c, 7120c, 7130c, 7140c, 7150c, 7160c, 7170c, 7180c, 7190c, 7200c, 7210c, 7220c, 7230c, 7240c, 7250c, 7260c, 7270c, 7280c, 7290c, 7300c, 7310c, 7320c, 7330c, 7340c, 7350c, 7360c, 7370c, 7380c, 7390c, 7400c, 7410c, 7420c, 7430c, 7440c, 7450c, 7460c, 7470c, 7480c, 7490c, 7500c, 7510c, 7520c, 7530c, 7540c, 7550c, 7560c, 7570c, 7580c, 7590c, 7600c, 7610c, 7620c, 7630c, 7640c, 7650c, 7660c, 7670c, 7680c, 7690c, 7700c, 7710c, 7720c, 7730c, 7740c, 7750c, 7760c, 7770c, 7780c, 7790c, 7710c, 7720c, 7730c, 7740c, 7750c, 7760c, 7770c, 7780c, 7790c, 7800c, 7810c, 7820c, 7830c, 7840c, 7850c, 7860c, 7870c, 7880c, 7890c, 7810c, 7820c, 7830c, 7840c, 7850c, 7860c, 7870c, 7880c, 7890c, 7900c, 7910c, 7920c, 7930c, 7940c, 7950c, 7960c, 7970c, 79

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 296

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FORT WAYNE NATIONAL BANK.—Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 5, 1879.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne National Bank will be held at its building, on the corner of Main and Market streets, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., for the election of five (5) directors, to serve the ensuing year. J. D. BOND, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual election of officers and three trustees of Harmony Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., will be held on Thursday evening, December 25, 1879.

R. B. GREEN, N. G.

E. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Second Edition.
4 O'CLOCK.

CABLEGRAMS

An Evicted Tenant Assails An Irish Landlord.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

London, Dec. 15.—Saturday, at the porch of the Limerick County Club House, an evicted tenant with a cudgel felled to the floor. Bernerry, who resides in that country, Bernerry remained senseless for some time. His assailant was immediately seized and taken to prison.

AYOUR KHAN.

London, Nov. 15.—Ayoub Khan, governor of Herat, left that city a fortnight ago with his troops with the intention of attacking the British at Candahar. A correspondent at Candahar thinks that undoubtedly the inhabitants of Candahar and that district will unite with the British to resist the Herates.

RUSSIA'S WORK.

Calcutta, Dec. 15.—The *Pioneer* newspaper asserts that an immense mass of correspondence has been found and laid before the government, including instructions from the Russian government to its agents in central Asia, marking out the course they were to follow with the examination of their Ali. The papers are said to show that Russian witnesses against Afghanistan were active for back as 1873, and to afford conclusive proof of the falsity of the excuse given for the Russian mission to Cabul last year.

WON'T APOLOGISE.

London, Dec. 15.—Special dispatches from Madrid state that Premier Canovas Del Castillo declines to apologize for his course in the chamber of deputies on the 10th inst. in refusing to give further explanation at that time regarding the causes of the recent crisis. The exposition members of the chamber will persist in abstaining from taking their seats until he does apologize.

APPROPRIATE

CHRISTMAS

PRESENTS.

J. PIERR,

38 and 40 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

ANNUAL GREETING.

Merry Christmas—Happy New Year
WHEN THEY COME.

I invite all to inspect my stock of useful articles for Christmas Presents. I can only enumerate a few of the many Bargains in my stock. **BLACK CLOTHES.**—700 Ladies' Cloaks and Dalmans, all sizes, elegantly trimmed, made of Beaver, Chinchilla and Matelasse, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$7.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 and upwards. Ladies' Cloaks and Circlets, in all colors, at extra bargains.

MISSES' CLOAKS and CHILDREN'S JACKETS.—Great bargains in Beaver Shawls, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 and upwards.

The largest line and extra Bargains in single and double Paisley and Broche Shawls. Shawls in Wool, Cashmere and Velvet Shawls, all fully 50 percent less than in any other house.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Special line of Silks, Velvets, Damasks and Mandarin Dress Goods, all fresh and new.

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Goods.—All 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 75c, 90c, 95c, 100c, 110c, 120c, 130c, 140c, 150c, 160c, 170c, 180c, 190c, 200c, 210c, 220c, 230c, 240c, 250c, 260c, 270c, 280c, 290c, 300c, 310c, 320c, 330c, 340c, 350c, 360c, 370c, 380c, 390c, 400c, 410c, 420c, 430c, 440c, 450c, 460c, 470c, 480c, 490c, 500c, 510c, 520c, 530c, 540c, 550c, 560c, 570c, 580c, 590c, 600c, 610c, 620c, 630c, 640c, 650c, 660c, 670c, 680c, 690c, 700c, 710c, 720c, 730c, 740c, 750c, 760c, 770c, 780c, 790c, 800c, 810c, 820c, 830c, 840c, 850c, 860c, 870c, 880c, 890c, 900c, 910c, 920c, 930c, 940c, 950c, 960c, 970c, 980c, 990c, 1000c, 1010c, 1020c, 1030c, 1040c, 1050c, 1060c, 1070c, 1080c, 1090c, 1100c, 1110c, 1120c, 1130c, 1140c, 1150c, 1160c, 1170c, 1180c, 1190c, 1200c, 1210c, 1220c, 1230c, 1240c, 1250c, 1260c, 1270c, 1280c, 1290c, 1300c, 1310c, 1320c, 1330c, 1340c, 1350c, 1360c, 1370c, 1380c, 1390c, 1400c, 1410c, 1420c, 1430c, 1440c, 1450c, 1460c, 1470c, 1480c, 1490c, 1500c, 1510c, 1520c, 1530c, 1540c, 1550c, 1560c, 1570c, 1580c, 1590c, 1600c, 1610c, 1620c, 1630c, 1640c, 1650c, 1660c, 1670c, 1680c, 1690c, 1700c, 1710c, 1720c, 1730c, 1740c, 1750c, 1760c, 1770c, 1780c, 1790c, 1800c, 1810c, 1820c, 1830c, 1840c, 1850c, 1860c, 1870c, 1880c, 1890c, 1900c, 1910c, 1920c, 1930c, 1940c, 1950c, 1960c, 1970c, 1980c, 1990c, 2000c, 2010c, 2020c, 2030c, 2040c, 2050c, 2060c, 2070c, 2080c, 2090c, 2100c, 2110c, 2120c, 2130c, 2140c, 2150c, 2160c, 2170c, 2180c, 2190c, 2200c, 2210c, 2220c, 2230c, 2240c, 2250c, 2260c, 2270c, 2280c, 2290c, 2300c, 2310c, 2320c, 2330c, 2340c, 2350c, 2360c, 2370c, 2380c, 2390c, 2400c, 2410c, 2420c, 2430c, 2440c, 2450c, 2460c, 2470c, 2480c, 2490c, 2500c, 2510c, 2520c, 2530c, 2540c, 2550c, 2560c, 2570c, 2580c, 2590c, 2600c, 2610c, 2620c, 2630c, 2640c, 2650c, 2660c, 2670c, 2680c, 2690c, 2700c, 2710c, 2720c, 2730c, 2740c, 2750c, 2760c, 2770c, 2780c, 2790c, 2800c, 2810c, 2820c, 2830c, 2840c, 2850c, 2860c, 2870c, 2880c, 2890c, 2900c, 2910c, 2920c, 2930c, 2940c, 2950c, 2960c, 2970c, 2980c, 2990c, 3000c, 3010c, 3020c, 3030c, 3040c, 3050c, 3060c, 3070c, 3080c, 3090c, 3100c, 3110c, 3120c, 3130c, 3140c, 3150c, 3160c, 3170c, 3180c, 3190c, 3200c, 3210c, 3220c, 3230c, 3240c, 3250c, 3260c, 3270c, 3280c, 3290c, 3300c, 3310c, 3320c, 3330c, 3340c, 3350c, 3360c, 3370c, 3380c, 3390c, 3400c, 3410c, 3420c, 3430c, 3440c, 3450c, 3460c, 3470c, 3480c, 3490c, 3500c, 3510c, 3520c, 3530c, 3540c, 3550c, 3560c, 3570c, 3580c, 3590c, 3600c, 3610c, 3620c, 3630c, 3640c, 3650c, 3660c, 3670c, 3680c, 3690c, 3700c, 3710c, 3720c, 3730c, 3740c, 3750c, 3760c, 3770c, 3780c, 3790c, 3800c, 3810c, 3820c, 3830c, 3840c, 3850c, 3860c, 3870c, 3880c, 3890c, 3900c, 3910c, 3920c, 3930c, 3940c, 3950c, 3960c, 3970c, 3980c, 3990c, 4000c, 4010c, 4020c, 4030c, 4040c, 4050c, 4060c, 4070c, 4080c, 4090c, 4100c, 4110c, 4120c, 4130c, 4140c, 4150c, 4160c, 4170c, 4180c, 4190c, 4200c, 4210c, 4220c, 4230c, 4240c, 4250c, 4260c, 4270c, 4280c, 4290c, 4300c, 4310c, 4320c, 4330c, 4340c, 4350c, 4360c, 4370c, 4380c, 4390c, 4400c, 4410c, 4420c, 4430c, 4440c, 4450c, 4460c, 4470c, 4480c, 4490c, 4500c, 4510c, 4520c, 4530c, 4540c, 4550c, 4560c, 4570c, 4580c, 4590c, 4600c, 4610c, 4620c, 4630c, 4640c, 4650c, 4660c, 4670c, 4680c, 4690c, 4700c, 4710c, 4720c, 4730c, 4740c, 4750c, 4760c, 4770c, 4780c, 4790c, 4800c, 4810c, 4820c, 4830c, 4840c, 4850c, 4860c, 4870c, 4880c, 4890c, 4900c, 4910c, 4920c, 4930c, 4940c, 4950c, 4960c, 4970c, 4980c, 4990c, 5000c, 5010c, 5020c, 5030c, 5040c, 5050c, 5060c, 5070c, 5080c, 5090c, 5100c, 5110c, 5120c, 5130c, 5140c, 5150c, 5160c, 5170c, 5180c, 5190c, 5200c, 5210c, 5220c, 5230c, 5240c, 5250c, 5260c, 5270c, 5280c, 5290c, 5300c, 5310c, 5320c, 5330c, 5340c, 5350c, 5360c, 5370c, 5380c, 5390c, 5400c, 5410c, 5420c, 5430c, 5440c, 5450c, 5460c, 5470c, 5480c, 5490c, 5500c, 5510c, 5520c, 5530c, 5540c, 5550c, 5560c, 5570c, 5580c, 5590c, 5600c, 5610c, 5620c, 5630c, 5640c, 5650c, 5660c, 5670c, 5680c, 5690c, 5700c, 5710c, 5720c, 5730c, 5740c, 5750c, 5760c, 5770c, 5780c, 5790c, 5800c, 5810c, 5820c, 5830c, 5840c, 5850c, 5860c, 5870c, 5880c, 5890c, 5900c, 5910c, 5920c, 5930c, 5940c, 5950c, 5960c, 5970c, 5980c, 5990c, 6000c, 6010c, 6020c, 6030c, 6040c, 6050c, 6060c, 6070c, 6080c, 6090c, 6100c, 6110c, 6120c, 6130c, 6140c, 6150c, 6160c, 6170c, 6180c, 6190c, 6200c, 6210c, 6220c, 6230c, 6240c, 6250c, 6260c, 6270c, 6280c, 6290c, 6300c, 6310c, 6320c, 6330c, 6340c, 6350c, 6360c, 6370c, 6380c, 6390c, 6400c, 6410c, 6420c, 6430c, 6440c, 6450c, 6460c, 6470c, 6480c, 6490c, 6500c, 6510c, 6520c, 6530c, 6540c, 6550c, 6560c, 6570c, 6580c, 6590c, 6600c, 6610c, 6620c, 6630c, 6640c, 6650c, 6660c, 6670c, 6680c, 6690c, 6700c, 6710c, 6720c, 6730c, 6740c, 6750c, 6760c, 6770c, 6780c, 6790c, 6800c, 6810c, 6820c, 6830c, 6840c, 6850c, 6860c, 6870c, 6880c, 6890c, 6900c, 6910c, 6920c, 6930c, 6940c, 6950c, 6960c, 6970c, 6980c, 6990c, 7000c, 7010c, 7020c, 7030c, 7040c, 7050c, 7060c, 7070c, 7080c, 7090c, 7100c, 7110c, 7120c, 7130c, 7140c, 7150c, 7160c, 7170c, 7180c, 7190c, 7200c, 7210c, 7220c, 7230c, 7240c, 7250c, 7260c, 7270c, 7280c, 7290c, 7300c, 7310c, 7320c, 7330c, 7340c, 7350c, 7360c, 7370c, 7380c, 7390c, 7400c, 7410c, 7420c, 7430c, 7440c, 7450c, 7460c, 7470c, 7480c, 7490c, 7500c, 7510c, 7520c, 7530c, 7540c, 7550c, 7560c, 7570c, 7580c, 7590c, 7600c, 7610c, 7620c, 7630c, 7640c, 7650c, 7660c, 7670c, 7680c, 7690c, 7700c, 7710c, 7720c, 7730c, 7740c, 7750c, 7760c, 7770c, 7780c, 7790c, 7700c, 7710c, 7720c, 7730c, 7740c, 7750c, 7760c, 7770c, 7780c, 7790c, 7800c, 7810c, 7820c, 7830c, 7840c, 7850c, 7860c, 7870c, 7880c, 7890c, 7900c, 7910c, 7920c, 7930c, 7940c, 7950c, 7960c, 7970c, 7980c, 7990c, 8000c, 8010c, 8020c, 8030c, 8040c, 8050c, 8060c, 8070c, 8080c, 8090c, 8010c, 8020c, 8030c, 8040c, 8050c, 8060c, 8070c, 8080c, 8090c, 8100c, 8110c, 8120c, 8130c, 8140c, 8150c, 8160c, 8

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

HENDRICKS.

His Great Speech on the Political Issues of the Day.

A Masterly Presentation of Democratic Doctrines.

The following is the full text of the great speech recently delivered at Indianapolis by ex-Gov. Hendricks:

Followers and Members of the Hendricks Club:

You do me very great honor in the name you have assumed. You have done me honor in the invitation to appear before you. I thank you very cordially and sincerely, and I regret that my engagements have prevented that preparation that I should have been glad to have made, and that was due as much to you as to myself. I did not become disengaged until after five o'clock this evening, and what I have done in the way of preparation has been since that time. I understand that the republicans are very much elated over the election of this year. I hardly knew why they are elated, except that they were in dreadful fear of serious defeat. In the state of Maine they had a favorable result as they claimed. That state gave Grant a majority of 30,000. This year they are placed in a minority, for the democrats and nationalists outvoted them. In California they have elected their state ticket, and that is what they call a victory, when the fact is that the distraction and trouble arising out of the Chinese question was so great that that question broke down all political lines and divisions. But their great victory is over in the republican state of Ohio. I don't understand the demonstrations of joy they have made over that state. It is a state that is uniformly republican, occasionally democratic, sometimes very largely republican. They have carried Ohio—a state that they ought to carry, and without which they could not have expected any national success at all. They rejoice over it as enthusiastically as the Indian does over an unexpected success in the chase or on the war-path. They did not expect to carry Ohio, their success in that state proved greater than any one had estimated. I confess I did not think they would have had the majority they did have. After witnessing the enthusiasm of the democrats of that state I had great hopes of our success. But, gentlemen, we must understand these things just as they are. Ohio is a republican state, and it has gone republican this year. This is the whole of it. It was carried by a larger majority than some years ago, and by a less majority than some years before. That is the way it stands. Shall we be disengaged? Will you democrats that have never faltered, never failed, be disengaged at this result? Look back seven years. Seven years ago I was the only democratic governor elected in any northern state. [Applause.] Not another state north of the dividing line between the states had a democratic governor. We did not stop. We were not discouraged. In 1864 when this state was republican by 27,000 majority we were stopped, never beaten but at every election from that time until now we have had some gains. In 1866 the majority was 16,000, in round numbers, against us; but we reduced it, and reduced it again and again. Every year the democrats withheld the opponents and perfected their organization. Every democrat was in line, and at the close of each campaign our line was a little further advanced than at the commencement of the contest. I say to you now that I have no fear for Indiana. I have never undertaken to speak of any other state, but I believe I do understand the democratic courage and spirit of the state of Indiana. I don't fear for this state except for one thing. They intend to import negroes. [A voice, "We won't stand that."] I say it is the deliberate purpose of the republicans to do this. They know they can't carry the state of Indiana. They have contested it year after year under the great leader, Gov. Morton, and since his death under their present leader, Gen. Harrison. But they can't make an impression upon the democratic sentiment—the democratic plenum of this state. Now their purpose is to overcome the majority by the importation of colored men from the southern states. [A voice, "They never can."] No, they never can. [Applause.] But of their purpose you may be advised. They have their organization. It has its center in Washington City. With the machinery of the society known as the Emigration Aid Association, they have provided for carrying out this purpose—the importation of voters into the state of Indiana. They will not care to take them into the state of Ohio now. They think they are pretty safe in that state. So they are turning their entire attention to our state. I wish that I may succeed in impressing you with an intelligent understanding of this subject. The people of Indiana will not object to the emigration of all classes of people who come here in good faith to seek homes for themselves and their families. There is no opposition to that. But when it comes to these colored people being brought in here simply to swell the republican vote and enlarge the basis of republican representation in congress, the political organization that does this becomes the enemy of every laboring man in Indiana. Labor emigrates according to natural influences. When

ever labor is desired, it is apt to go. But where the laboring population is swollen beyond the necessities, and such a plan as is now proposed is carried out, the effect is to cheapen labor. It is an outrage upon the labor of the state, which is sure to be greatly cheapened thereby. Understand this right from the start, we will not be taken asleep at all on this subject. We have perhaps in 1880, as a party, as great a battle to make as this mighty party has ever made in the past. It is over one of the old questions, the question of perpetuity of the government. We democrats stand by the union and by the states—by the union, with all the powers which the constitution delegates; by the states, with all the rights and powers which the constitution reserves to them. [Applause.] This is our sentiment. We believe in it, we have no doubt about it—that we propose to stand by this government. We regard it as the best government ever established on earth. Have you ever heard, during the progress of the war, when appeals were made to citizens to volunteer, that sentiment was not expressed? You were invited to go to war to preserve the best government in the world. That government received the sanction and blessing of the great men who established it, its sphere, and expanded its doctrines and powers, and in the war whatever was done was that his government should be preserved, and all the rights of the nation and of the state maintained without injury. We now hear it said that for certain reasons there must be a stronger government. What does that mean? It means that the powers reserved to the states under the constitution are to be taken, one by one, from the states and turned over to the government of the United States. It does not mean that the government will protect the people better in their lives and families and rights. In that respect we now have the strongest government in the world. We have a government whose power and right comes from a population which is now more than 45,000,000; a government that rests upon the consent of the governed and has its power direct from the people themselves. It does not depend upon a standing army. It does not depend upon the physical force we can bring to bear in maintaining and protecting the rights of the people. They have made over that state. It is a state that is uniformly republican, occasionally democratic, sometimes very largely republican. They have carried Ohio—a state that they ought to carry, and without which they could not have expected any national success at all. They rejoice over it as enthusiastically as the Indian does over an unexpected success in the chase or on the war-path. They did not expect to carry Ohio, their success in that state proved greater than any one had estimated. I confess I did not think they would have had the majority they did have. After witnessing the enthusiasm of the democrats of that state I had great hopes of our success. But, gentlemen, we must understand these things just as they are. Ohio is a republican state, and it has gone republican this year. This is the whole of it. It was carried by a larger majority than some years ago, and by a less majority than some years before. That is the way it stands. Shall we be disengaged? Will you democrats that have never faltered, never failed, be disengaged at this result? Look back seven years. Seven years ago I was the only democratic governor elected in any northern state. [Applause.] Not another state north of the dividing line between the states had a democratic governor. We did not stop. We were not discouraged. In 1864 when this state was republican by 27,000 majority we were stopped, never beaten but at every election from that time until now we have had some gains. In 1866 the majority was 16,000, in round numbers, against us; but we reduced it, and reduced it again and again. Every year the democrats withheld the opponents and perfected their organization. Every democrat was in line, and at the close of each campaign our line was a little further advanced than at the commencement of the contest. I say to you now that I have no fear for Indiana. I have never undertaken to speak of any other state, but I believe I do understand the democratic courage and spirit of the state of Indiana. I don't fear for this state except for one thing. They intend to import negroes. [A voice, "We won't stand that."] I say it is the deliberate purpose of the republicans to do this. They know they can't carry the state of Indiana. They have contested it year after year under the great leader, Gov. Morton, and since his death under their present leader, Gen. Harrison. But they can't make an impression upon the democratic sentiment—the democratic plenum of this state. Now their purpose is to overcome the majority by the importation of colored men from the southern states. [A voice, "They never can."] No, they never can. [Applause.] But of their purpose you may be advised. They have their organization. It has its center in Washington City. With the machinery of the society known as the Emigration Aid Association, they have provided for carrying out this purpose—the importation of voters into the state of Indiana. They will not care to take them into the state of Ohio now. They think they are pretty safe in that state. So they are turning their entire attention to our state. I wish that I may succeed in impressing you with an intelligent understanding of this subject. The people of Indiana will not object to the emigration of all classes of people who come here in good faith to seek homes for themselves and their families. There is no opposition to that. But when it comes to these colored people being brought in here simply to swell the republican vote and enlarge the basis of republican representation in congress, the political organization that does this becomes the enemy of every laboring man in Indiana. Labor emigrates according to natural influences. When

they were sending millions of dollars out of the country to pay the interest on bonds. The democratic policy of reducing the debt and bringing about resumption was to increase the sales abroad, so that we sold more than we bought. Years ago, as I spoke to a democratic convention of this state, I said we should have a return to specie payment just as soon as we could accomplish that result. What has been our experience? Providence has given us a wonderful market, favored us with great crops, so that the last four years, including this year, we have sold foreign countries hundreds of millions more than we have purchased. And because of this, confidence has been restored, and the country once more has the promise of prosperity.

I want to ask you one question. Anybody can answer it who will stop to think about it. Suppose the republican party, when the war closed, had cut off the expenditures so as to have saved that sum—\$30,000,000 yearly. From 1865 to 1875 they would have saved \$300,000,000—\$300,000,000 left in the chancery of trade, that that party collected by hard taxation—do you believe that any panic would have come in 1875? Be honest with yourselves. If that economy in 1876, reducing expenditures \$30,000,000 yearly had been adopted in 1865, when the war closed, and had been maintained up to 1875, amounting to a saving of \$300,000,000 in all, do you believe there would have been any panic or hard times in this country? The money would have remained with the people. Gen. Jackson, in his administration, taught the sentiment that there ought not to be one single dollar collected from the people beyond such a sum as would maintain the government economically administered, and every dollar collected and wasted is robbery upon the industry of this country. So, my fellow-citizens, I do not think that Mr. Sherman brought good times. I don't think the republican party brought them. I think, to tell the honest truth about it, that a kind Providence above, who gave us abundant crops, and the hard times in Europe that required the products that we had to sell, the market abroad and the wonderful production at home, have given us a prospect of good times in this country. That is my real conviction about it; and to maintain the good times and not to check them, it requires of the government an economical administration of everything, just as the people when the panic came adopted economy in every family. Each of you saved something. When a dollar could be cut off in your family expenditures you cut it off. There were no silk goods bought that you could do without in your household. That is the reason why so much money is coming to us from abroad. We have cut down our expenditures for purchases abroad, millions and millions of dollars. From 1873 to 1878 our purchases abroad went down over two hundred millions per annum by the economy of our people, and the economy of congress has brought us, so far as our financial condition is concerned, where we are to-day. Now, my fellow-citizens, we have a prospect of "good times" if we have good government, an economical one, and low taxation, and this can only come through economical administration.

What shall we have next? I say we must have fraternity between all the sections, and all the states of this country. Fraternity, no hatreds between the north and south or the east and the west. Between the east and the west there are differences of interests and sentiments. Between the north and the south there are differences of opinions, but between all sections there should be no differences touching their political relations, nor in respect to the laws and the constitution of the union, that are common to all. There is but one relation to maintain, fidelity to the law, fidelity to the union, fidelity to every section of this union. [Applause.] The republican party, for years, has leaned upon passion and bitter sentiment. It seeks now to continue that passion in 1880 by an appeal to the people of the north. They say to you and to me, "a solid north against a solid south." I say that sentiment is unworthy any American citizen, and, in its nature, treasonable; I say instead of a solid north against a solid south, a solid union and a solid people, in favor of the union, and in favor of fair play among all sections. [Applause.] It is a false sentiment, so far as the republicans are concerned when they talk about a solid south as being odious to them. They forced a solid south. It did not come of itself. It came as a birth of the republican party in the south. Now let us look at that. How was it in the south after the war? They said many of the white people should not vote, and all the colored people should vote. They established the freedmen's bureau to manage the colored people. These people through the agency of the bureau were to be managed as a republican power in the south. They said the colored people, through the management of the freedmen's bureau, must control every state of the south, and every state of the south must be republican, and they nearly accomplished that. They nearly made a "solid south," and nearly all the senators and representatives that came from the south at that time were republicans, and I say to you that they established over the southern states the worst system of government that is possible on earth—a government that preyed upon the people, a government without responsibility, controlled by adventurers, who managed and controlled the colored people, as I have spoken of, until finally it became so bad that the colored people themselves could not stand it, and they turned. [Laughter and applause.] The taxes became so heavy, the state debts so oppressive, the colored people turned against the republicans and voted with the democrats. That was the way that Wade Hampton came to be governor of South Carolina. [Ap-

please.] When any republican disputes that I tell them to read senator Revels's letter. Senator Revels was a colored United States senator from the state of Mississippi, and brother of Dr. Revels, who lived in this city, and whom many of you knew. He was senator from Mississippi at the time that Mississippi in 1875 went democratic for the first time, and four days after the election he wrote a letter to President Grant, and he told Grant that the reason that Mississippi had gone with the democrats was because the negroes would not stand the fraud any longer. [Laughter and applause.] In that letter to President Grant, Senator Revels told him that a set of men had got control of the colored people, and had used them, and that servitude was worse than any system of slavery, and that was the reason they had turned against those men and gone with the democrats. And that was what made Mississippi a democratic state. And Grant has not yet answered Revels's letter. [Applause.] When I have said things about the colored voter, I have done it for a reason. He has done some good as a voter. As soon as the states turned democratic, the officials there, for their plundering, were impeached, and some of them are in the penitentiary now—some of them, vagabonds and wanderers, absent from those states. [Laughter.] Are you not very much rejoiced that there is nearly a million bales of cotton more produced than there has been heretofore? Can you tell me the reason of it? I can tell you the reason of it. Better farming has been adopted, because down there now have a chance to prosecute their business. It is not taxation all the time. There is something for the people to hope for. If you have such a bad system of government over any people that you drive hope away, there is no prosperity. A million bales of cotton this year will go to foreign lands, more than heretofore, because the white men and the negroes down there have driven the carpet-baggers out, and have established a good government. [Applause.] And for that million of bales that go to France, and Germany, and England, and for the untold thousands of hogsheads of tobacco that the south has this year raised and sent abroad, the gold and silver is coming; and that ship that is upon the bounding waves to-night, with this \$5,000,000 of gold to be landed next Tuesday at New York, that ship is a messenger to tell us of a better time in the southern states. [Applause.] He who then says to me that I must occupy toward any section of this country an attitude of hostility is not a friend of Indiana. He is false to both north and south. The true friend of all sections of the country is that man who wishes to give good laws and an economical administration in every state, in every county, in every city, so that enterprise and industry may be rewarded in returning prosperity. So they say a solid north against a solid south. What are they mad at the south about? They say they are particularly mad about the brigadiers being in Congress. How are you going to help that, if the people down there vote for such men? There is no use to complain about a thing you can't help. If, indeed, the brigadier is a bad thing how are you going to help it? The brigadier finds his place in congress just exactly as the representative in this district in Indiana finds his place in congress. This is because of the representative idea of the government. It is because the people, through districts and through states, choose their national law makers. That's the reason, here in Indianapolis, we have a representative of our choice. [Laughter.] Suppose we choose to elect a brigadier, it is nobody's business but the people of the district.

Suppose that a Massachusetts man were to come here into Indianapolis and were to abuse you democrats, or you republicans, because you elected Dr. De La Maty. You would tell him to go back to Massachusetts, and make his criticism there; that we elected our representative under the principle of popular representation, according to the constitution of our government. That's the answer you would make. [Applause.] Just as we elected Dr. De La Maty, so they knew a party that boasted so much as the republican party. They boasted that they fought all the battles of the war. I am not going to boast, but you know the army was made up without distinction of party. There were democratic young men, republican young men, all volunteered in the same cause. And shall it be? Shall our government pass out of the hands of the civil authorities and rest upon the military power? I believe the sentiment of our people will be that the civil authority shall be maintained above the military power, and that the surest guarantee for the protection of the rights and interests of the people in the highest degree will be to maintain our institutions as they are. Is it not singular that this great republican party, so sure of victory in the future—so assured of success that it is going to nominate Gen. Grant. I have no doubt of his nomination. It will venture upon a policy by which they will tread under foot the traditions of all generations since Washington lived—the sentiment that no man shall be president beyond a second term, which was established by Washington and copied by Jefferson and Jackson. I believe that no man is strong enough to break that sentiment down. But to go back to the subject I was speaking upon, we must maintain the rights of states. I know that republicans are in the habit, when we talk of rights of states, of asserting at once that we are in favor of secession. I am not going to argue that question, because there is no man who does not feel in his own nature its falsity. We would not have the federal government deprived of any rights which the constitution recognizes. We claim for the states no rights of secession, and accept the obligation of maintaining the federal union, and at the same time we claim for the states and for the people of all the states full enjoyment of their domestic rights. Let me give you an illustration of what I have said. I went into the house of commons to hear the debates of the parliament of England. The first bill

make a mistake about it, I have never seen a republican get mad because Hayes was a brigadier from the south in his cabinet. They don't get so very mad because there are five brigadiers in the United States courts administering the laws of the country. Oh, no, they don't get offended at that. But they are mad because the brigadiers in congress are democrats and because in association with the northern democrats they stand in the way of the policy of the republican party. Now, my fellow-citizens, what have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

HENDRICKS

His Great Speech on the Political Issues of the Day.

A Masterly Presentation of Democratic Doctrines.

The following is the full text of the great speech recently delivered at Indianapolis by ex-Gov. Hendricks:

You do me very great honor in the name you have assumed. You have done me honor in the invitation to appear before you. I thank you very cordially and sincerely, and I regret that my engagements have prevented that preparation that I should have been glad to have made, and that was due as much to you as to myself. I did not become disengaged until after five o'clock this evening, and what I have done in the way of preparation has been since that time. I understand that the republicans are very much elated over the elections of this year. I hardly knew why they are so elated, except that they were in dreadful fear of serious defeat. In the state of Maine they had a favorable result as they claimed. That state gave Grant a majority of 30,000. This year they are placed in a minority, for the democrats and nationals outnumbered them. In California they have elected their state ticket, and that is what they call a victory, when the fact is that the distraction and trouble arising out of the Chinese question was so great that that question broke down all political lines and divisions. But their great victory is over in the republican state of Ohio. I don't understand the demonstrations of joy they have made over that state. It is a state that is uniformly republican, occasionally democratic, sometimes very largely republican. They have carried Ohio—a state that they ought to carry, and without which they could not have expected any national success at all. They rejoice over it as enthusiastically as the Indian does over an unexpected success in the chase or on the war path. They did not expect to carry Ohio, their success in that state proved greater than any one had estimated. I con-

fess I did not think they would have had the majority they did have. After witnessing the enthusiasm of the democrats of that state I had great hopes of our success. But, gentlemen, we must understand these things just as they are. Ohio is a republican state, and it has gone republican this year. This is the whole of it. It was carried by a larger majority than some years ago, and by a less majority than some years before. That is the way it stands. Shall we be discouraged? Will you democrats that have never faltered, never failed, be discouraged at this result? Look back seven years. Seven years ago I was the only democratic governor elected in any northern state. [Applause.] Not another state north of the dividing line between the states had a democratic governor. We did not stop. We were not discouraged. In 1864 when this state was republican by 27,000 majority we never stopped, never hesitated but at every election from that time until now we have had some gains. In 1866 the majority was 15,000, in round numbers, against us; but we reduced it, and reduced it again and again. Every year the democrats withstood the opponents and perfected their organization. Every democrat was in line, and at the close of each campaign our line was a little further advanced than at the commencement of the contest. I say to you now that I have no fear for Indiana. I have never undertaken to speak of any other state, but I believe I do understand the democratic courage and spirit of the state of Indiana. I don't fear for this state except for one thing. They intend to import negroes. [A voice, "We won't stand that."] I say it is the deliberate purpose of the republicans to do this. They know they can't carry the state of Indiana. They have contested it year after year under the great leader, Gov. Morton, and since his death under their present leader, Gen. Harrison. But they can't make an impression upon the democratic sentiment—the democratic phalanx of this state. Now their purpose is to overcome the majority by the importation of colored men from the southern states. [A voice—"They never can."] No, they never can. [Applause.] But of their purpose you may be advised. They have their organization. It has its center in Washington City. With the machinery of the society known as the Emigration Aid Association, they have provided for carrying out this purpose—the importation of voters into the state of Indiana. They will not care to take them into the state of Ohio now. They think they are pretty safe in that state. So they are turning their entire attention to our state. I wish that I may succeed in impressing you with an intelligent understanding of this subject. The people of Indiana will not object to the emigration of all classes of people who come here in good faith to seek homes for themselves and their families. There is no opposition to that. But when it comes to these colored people being brought in here simply to swell the republican vote and enlarge the basis of republican representation in congress, the political organization that does this becomes the enemy of every laboring man in Indiana. Labor emigrates according to natural influences. Where-

ever labor is desired, it is apt to go. But where the laboring population is swollen beyond the necessities, and such a plan as is now proposed is carried out, the effect is to cheapen labor. It is an outrage upon the labor of the state, which is sure to be greatly cheapened thereby. Understand this right from the start, we will not be taken asleep at all on this subject. We have perhaps in 1880, as a party, as great a battle to make as this mighty party has ever made in the past. It is over one of the old questions, the question of perpetuity of the government. We democrats stand by the union and by the states—by the union, with all the powers which the constitution delegates; by the states, with all the rights and powers which the constitution reserves to them. [Applause.] This is our sentiment. We believe in it, have no doubt about it—that we propose to stand by this government. We regard it as the best government ever established on earth. Have you ever heard, during the progress of the war, when appeals were made to citizens to volunteer, that sentiment was not expressed? You were invited to go to war to preserve the best government in the world. That government received the sanction and blessing of the great men who established it, of the immortal men who declared its sphere, and expended its doctrines and powers, and in the war whatever was done was that his government should be preserved, and all the rights of the nation and of the state maintained without injury. We now hear it said that for certain reasons there must be a stronger government. What does that mean? It means that the powers reserved to the states under the constitution are to be taken, one by one, from the states and turned over to the government of the United States. It does not mean that the government will protect the people better in their lives and families and rights. In that respect we now have the strongest government in the world. We have a government whose power and right comes from a population which is now more than 45,000,000; a government that rests upon the consent of the governed and has its power direct from the people themselves. It does not depend upon a standing army. It does not depend upon the physical force we can bring to bear in maintaining and protecting the rights of the people. The government of the United States is not a government of physical force, but is maintained by the sentiment of the people as expressed by the constitution and laws. It is because this is a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, that it is the strongest government in the world. Our government is bound to protect every man, not to make a few prominent and great. It is to take the poorest of men and make him in the eye of the law, and in the presence of the law, the equal of the richest men. It is to take the weak man and make him, in respect to legal right, the equal of the strongest man; to take the most unpopular man, and in respect to his legal rights, make him the equal of the greatest favorite in the land. In that respect ours is the strongest government in the world, and I worship it next to my God. [Applause.] They want the man on horseback to represent the institutions of our country. They want the very reverse of that which, I take it, our institutions rest upon, the consent of the people—they would reverse our idea of government and establish that of physical force. I want no man on horseback as the representative of our institutions. [Cheers and applause.] When I was abroad, two years ago, I saw at one of the railroad stations a man marching up and down, dressed in uniform, and carrying a gun upon his shoulder. He seemed to be guarding something. Just then there passed a woman with a basket upon her shoulders, carrying a great load of vegetables from the country into town. I asked how that came to be, and they told me that of that people of that country there were about 400,000 men in a standing army. That was the reason why the woman I saw had taken the place of the man, and was performing his work in the field, and then and there I prayed Heaven that such might never be the case in the beautiful land I had come from. And shall it be? Shall our government pass out of the hands of the civil authorities and rest upon the military power? I believe the sentiment of our people will be that the civil authority shall be maintained above the military power, and that the surest guarantee for the protection of the rights and interests of the people in the highest degree will be to maintain our institutions as they are. Is it not singular that this great republican party, so sure of victory in the future—so assured of success that it is going to nominate Gen. Grant. I have no doubt of his nomination. It will venture upon a policy by which they will tread under foot the traditions of all generations since Washington lived—the sentiment that no man shall be president beyond a second term, which was established by Washington and copied by Jefferson and Jackson. I believe that no man is strong enough to break that sentiment down. But to go back to the subject I was speaking upon, we must maintain the rights of states. I know that republicans are in the habit, when we talk of rights of states, of asserting at once that we are in favor of secession. I am not going to argue that question, because there is no man who does not feel in his own nature its falsity. We would not have the federal government deprive of any rights which the constitution recognizes. We claim for the states no rights of secession, and accept the obligation of maintaining the federal union, and at the same time we claim for the states and for the people of all the states full enjoyment of their domestic rights. Let me give you an illustration of what I saw abroad. I went into the house of commons to hear the debates of the parliament of England. The first bill

they were sending millions of dollars out of the country to pay the interest on bonds. The democratic policy of reducing the debt and bringing about resumption was to increase the sales abroad, so that we sold more than we bought. Years ago, as I spoke to a democratic convention of this state, I said we should have a return to specie payment just as soon as we could accomplish that result. What has been our experience? Providence has given us a wonderful market, favored us with great crops, so that the last four years, including this year, we have sold foreign countries hundreds of millions more than we have purchased. And because of this, confidence has been restored, and the country once more has the promise of prosperity.

I want to ask you one question. Anybody can answer it who will stop to think about it. Suppose the republican party, when the war closed, had cut off the expenditures so as to have saved that sum—\$30,000,000 yearly. From 1865 to 1875 they would have saved \$300,000,000—\$300,000,000 left in the channels of trade, that that party collected by hard taxation—do you believe that any panic would have come in 1873? Be honest with yourselves. If that economy that the democrats adopted in 1876, reducing expenditures \$30,000,000 yearly had been adopted in 1865, when the war closed, and had been maintained up to 1875, amounting to a saving of \$300,000,000 in all, do you believe there would have been any panic or hard times in this country? The money would have remained with the people. Gen. Jackson, in his administration, taught the sentiment that there ought not to be one single dollar collected from the people beyond such a sum as would maintain the government economically administered, and every dollar collected and wasted is robbery upon the industry of this country. So, my fellow-citizens, I do not think that Mr. Sherman brought good times. I don't think the republican party brought them. I think, to tell the honest truth about it, that a kind Providence above, who gave us abundant crops, and the hard times in Europe that required the products that we had to sell, the market abroad and the wonderful production at home, gave given us a prospect of good times in this country. That is my real conviction about it; and to maintain the good times and not to check them, it requires of the government an economical administration of everything, just as the people when the panic came adopted economy in every family. Each of you saved something. When a dollar could be cut off in your family expenditures you cut it off. There were no silk goods bought that you could do without in your household. That is the reason why so much money is coming to us from abroad. We have cut down our expenditures for purchases abroad, millions and millions of dollars. From 1873 to 1878 your purchases abroad went down over two hundred millions per annum by the economy of our people, and the economy of congress has brought us, so far as our financial condition is concerned, where we are to-day. Now, my fellow-citizens, we have a prospect of "good times" if we have good government, an economical one, and low taxation, and this can only come through economical administration.

What shall we have next? I say we must have fraternity between all the sections, and all the states of this country. Fraternity, no hatreds between the north and south or the east and the west. Between the east and the west there are differences of interests and sentiments. Between the north and the south there are differences of opinions, but between all sections there should be no differences touching their political relations, nor in respect to the laws and the constitution of the union, that are common to all. There is but one relation to maintain, fidelity to the law, fidelity to the union, fidelity to every section of this union. [Applause.] The republican party, for years, has leaned upon passion and bitter sentiment. It seeks now to continue that passion in 1880 by an appeal to the people of the north. They say to you and to me, "a solid north against a solid south." I say that sentiment is unworthy any American citizen, and, in its nature, is unreasonable; I say instead of a solid north against a solid south, a solid union and a solid people, in favor of the union, and in favor of their play among all sections. [Applause.] It is a false sentiment, so far as the republicans are concerned when they talk about a solid south as being odious to them. They forced a solid south. It did not come of itself. It came as a birth of the republican policy in the south. Now let us look at that. How was it in the south after the war? They said many of the white people should not vote, and all the colored people should vote. They established the freedman's bureau to manage the colored people. These people through the agency of the bureau were to be managed as a republican power in the south. They said the colored people, through the management of the freedmen's bureau, must control every state of the south, and every state of the south must be republican, and they nearly accomplished that. They nearly made a solid south, and nearly all the senators and representatives that came from the south at that time were republicans, and I say to you that they established, over the southern states, the worst system of government that possible on earth—a government preyed upon the people, a government without responsibility, controlled by adventurers, who managed to have spoken of, until finally it became so bad that the colored people themselves could not stand it, and they turned. [Laughter and applause.] The taxes became so heavy, the state turned against the republicans and started with the democrats to be a democratic state, and that is the way that Wade Hampton came to be governor of South Carolina. [Ap-

make a mistake about it. I have never seen a republican get mad because Hayes has a brigadier from the south in his cabinet. They don't get so very mad because there are five brigadiers in the United States courts administering the laws of the country. Oh, no, they don't get offended at that. But they are mad because the brigadiers in congress are democrats and because in association with the northern democrats they stand in the way of the policy of the republican party. Now, my fellow-citizens, what have the brigadiers done in congress, these four years, that they object to—that any man can object to? That is the way to judge of this thing. When you commence to find fault with a man, let us know what the man has done. It is easy to abuse a man, but let us know what he has done. What have the brigadiers done in congress? Can any man specify a bad law that has been passed? Can you name a single act that you would wish undone? There are some things that we would like to have seen done that have not been accomplished. Let me tell you of a few things that have been done: There has been a reduction of the expenditures in these four years of \$30,000,000 a year. The silver dollar has been restored to its place in the currency of the country. The southern war claims that had become a reprobation and a shame upon the nation in enormous payments upon fraudulent loyalty and fraudulent claims—that has all been stopped. Last year there was only about \$5,000 appropriated to things of that sort. Before that time, before the democratic

ored—I felt honored; but if I had not received the votes of the people, and could have slipped in some other way, as the scriptures explain it, not going in at the straight gate, but had climbed up over the wall, and round about in that way; had I sneaked into the office, then, indeed, would I expect no man to honor me, for I could not honor myself. [Applause.] That is the condition of the two gentlemen that got in. There may be demonstrations upon the streets, and there may be shouts and hurrahs as they pass by, but history will write this story, and what she writes will never, never be obliterated. It goes to history, and down along all generations of men, that one president and one vice president came in without election, and it is the last time that story is to be written in the history of America. [Repeated and long continued applause.] Gentlemen, I have detained you very much longer than I expected to. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] I really was not in a condition to address you at all, and for your forbearance and for your kindly reception I must express my very cordial thanks, and ask that you all stand together. You know that is democratic grit. Stand together side by side and shoulder to shoulder as we hear the music of the union, as we see the banner floating, as we see the myriads gathered going the same way, falling into line. We know we are marching on to victory and to a great and glorious triumph for the maintenance of the institutions of our country, and for the rights of all the people, high and low alike. [Repeated cheering.]

Cúticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE, Infallibly Cures.

CUTICURA, assisted by CUTICURA SOAP is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes. Chin Whetk, Psoriasis, Pemphigus, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp; Serofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Itching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement: I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, and concluded to try them. I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them, my face, breast, and back were almost a solid scab, and, I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well and think your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public.

Very gratefully yours, F. M. FOP.
Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.
elpless for Eight Years—Unable
to Walk—Got About on Hands
and Knees—A Wonderful

that
sup-
er to
per-
as
He
man
he
atin-
offi-
ight
IN-
at
own
veto
e it.
and Knees—A wonderful
Cure.
Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I
had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum.
For seventeen years I suffered with Salt
Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck,
arms and legs. I was not able to walk,
only on my hands and knees, for one
year. I have not been able to help myself
for eight years. I tried hundreds of rem-
edies; not one had the least effect. The
doctors said my case was incurable. So
my parents tried everything that came
along. I saw your advertisement and
concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES.
The first box of CUTICURA brought the
humor to the surface of my skin. It
would drop off as it came out, until now I
am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank
you most heartily for my cure. Any person
who thinks this letter a fraud let them
write or come and see me and find out for
themselves. WILL McDONALD.

themselves. WILL McDONALD,
1355 Butterfield St., Chicago, Ill., March
4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP,
Medicinal and Toilet.

Is prepared from CUTICURA in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with tender faces, for those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks Potter, Chemists and Druggists.

be by Webster Potter, Chemists and Druggists,
the 360 Washington Street, Boston, and for
sue sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA,
sing small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. RE-
You SOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP,
clu 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents, three
cakes 75 cents.

These plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw in Inflammation from the Liver, Kidneys, stimulate the stomach and Bowels, and when placed over the pit of the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Billious Colic, prevent Ague, Malaria and other Diseases. Get the genuine.

COLLINS' VOLTAC ELECTRO PLASTERS

James Fox,

Wholesale Dealer in
Anthracite, Hocking Valley and Bituminous
COAL.

Also agent for the celebrated
Piedmont Blacksmith Coal.
the best in the world.

Western agent for Boyd, Stickney & Co.
Yard, corner Clinton and Railroad Sts.
Down town office, 77 Calhoun street.

D.D. WEISELL DENTIST

and
was
y of
ity
e of
ven
and
tes.
ow
ou
ow
ate
es.
ted

DENTIST
34 Calhoun St.

Uses a Pneumatic Mallet of his own invention, and
makes Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.
Inserts Silver Fillings that do not turn
black.
Administers Gas and Extracts Teeth with
out pain.
Makes Artificial Teeth that restore natural
expression.
And offers and experience of over twenty
years as a
Guarantee that all work will be satisfac-
tory. *Julia B. Newell - W. J. B.*

**ADVERTISE
IN THE
DAILY SENTINEL.**

Root & Company

HOLIDAY GOODS

We take much pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that we have in stock the finest and most varied line of goods and articles pecularly suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE that we have ever before been able to display. Among them may be found the following in almost endless variety, and articles that the prudent will appreciate.

Lace Goods.

Lace Handkerchiefs in Real and Imitation Linen; Real Point, Ditchess, Thread and Braid; Lace Collars and Bows; Point, Ditchess and Valenclenes Curlasses for Dress Fronts (new and elegant); Toilet Sets in Lace and Linen; and Lace and Linen in beautiful colors. Numerous articles of taste and utility of made-up lace, really beautiful.

Special attention is called to our stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'

Handkerchiefs

In Silk, Embroidered, Plain, Colored Borders, hemmed, lace, etc., lace, lace, lace, lace and unbordered. Ladies', Elegant Sachet, Ladies' Sarc'ries, embroidered and fringed ends. Pouter Banks in leather, silk, and metal. Celluloid Combs and Brushes in tasteful and durable cases.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

White and lace Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Tie, Scarfs, Seal-plans, Sleeve-buttons, etc.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Gloves in 2, 4, 6 and 8 buttons, in twenty-four distinct and elegant shades. Ladies' Gloves, Green, Red, and Yellow, and Children's Gloves, in various colors.

Men's and Children's Gloves in great variety of style and color. Tined Kid Mittens and Gloves, for tops. We invite special attention to the beautiful and inexpensive.

Kalo Meda Ware.

The first line ever brought to this market, approaching completeness. In it will be found many articles of artistic excellence and decided utility.

Toilet Quilts, Table Cloths, Damask Sets

white and colors, etc., etc.

The above constitutes but a very few of the many smaller articles and articles appropriate for HOLIDAY GIFTS, that our almost inexhaustable stock affords.

Those wishing to purchase more expensive presents are invited to examine our most excellent assortment of black and colored Silks, plain and striped, beautiful Chiffons, Organza, and other fine fabrics. Dress Goods in every desirables. Seal, Unlks, Silk, Fur-lined garments, black and colored cloth Cloaks, Dolmans and Walking JACKETS in the latest shapes, India, Paisley and other Shawls, Seal and Mantle Furs, etc. All of which we will sell at our well-known low prices.

ROOT & COMPANY,

Calhoun Street.

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

THE WEATHER.

Reported especially for the "Sentinel" and corrected daily by Theo. F. Thiele, Draughtsman, 80 Calhoun Street.

[Sea level of the city 770 feet.]

Hour of observation, [1] Barom. [2] Therm. [3] Fahr. [4] Fahr.

10.00 a. m. yesterday..... 30.18 31

10.00 a. m. yesterday..... 29.93 32

8.00 a. m. yesterday..... 29.90 33

6.00 a. m. to-day..... 30.01 29

12.30 p. m. to-day..... 30.05 26

2.00 p. m. to-day..... 30.03 25.50

INDICATIONS.

The indications are for stationary weather.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Indications for the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, cold and dry, with clearing weather. Wind from the northwest, to falling barometer and slightly warm, southwesterly winds. For the lower lake region, rising barometer, brisk and occasionally high, western, north winds, colder, with rain, sleet, and snow, accompanied by a high wind, and along the lower lakes, which followed over Lake Superior and Lake Michigan by falling barometer, easterly winds and slightly rising temperature.

French novelties, in unique patterns of gold jewelry, rolled gold plate, color and wear guaranteed, shown by Sam, Pete & Max. 15d

Florida Oranges at Pyke's Grocery, 14 West Berry street.

Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 1c a pound at the "Star." 12.13

Chaska keeps constantly on hand a full line of Gents' underwear.

If you want a nice holiday present for your wife come and select a pair of these fine Engravings, a pair of Pastells or a fine Gilt Frame French Plate Pier Mirror. Jos. M. Mayer, 142 Calhoun street. 12.8d

The only genuine buckwheat flour in the city, just received at Pyke's Grocery.

Just received the largest line of Steel Engravings ever brought to the city, at Jos. M. Mayer's, 142 Calhoun street. 12.8d

The Gerland and Astral Base Burners are the two very best stoves. Do not buy any other than you can get one of those at the same price at Asch's No. 9 East Columbia street. 11d

For dress making and plain sewing, go to Mrs. Latham's, No. 12 Columbia street, second floor. 29.16

No Advance in Flour. Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 1c a pound at the "Star." 12.13

THE CITY.

Snow.

Quails are scarce.

Real estate is active.

The fair was a success.

Prepare for Christmas.

The holiday is now boom.

Wheat is holding its own.

Frank Clegg's Caviar—boy.

W. Johnson has departed.

The ice crop is being harvested.

"Across the Continent" to-night.

The temperance boom continues.

Calhoun street captured the eagle.

The holidays are approaching rapidly.

New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

The small-pox friend has broken loose.

C. L. Meyer has returned to Sk. Louis.

The tramps are becoming more numerous.

H. Howe, the new restaurateur, has pastered out.

Next year is leap year and keep your eye on it.

John Mohr captured the chair on Saturday night.

The city band will hop on the night after Christmas.

Order your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Calhoun street ennobled the eagle on Saturday night.

The corner on "on" still continues at the Gazzette office.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Benoy spent Sunday in this city.

A good place to put the eagle is now being looked for.

Chief Vogel talks to the telephone nuisance with a "big, big D."

"Our Place" has been repainted and furnished in elaborate style.

Mrs. Aufrecht has returned from a protracted visit to Philadelphia.

The weather clerk is figuring on four inches of snow for Christmas.

Three first-class entertainments are booked for the Academy this week.

The Sangerbund will give another entertainment on New Year's night.

Samuel Nier has been removed from St. Joseph's hospital to Warsaw.

Sam Sinclair goes home every night at 8 o'clock—purposely to sit in his chair.

No half votes were recorded for Calhoun street Saturday night—all whole ones.

Get your New Year's cards at the SENTINEL office.

Secure seats at George Fowler's for "Across the Continent" and "Our Next President."

W. H. Bryant has been appointed guardian of minor children of Mrs. Margaret W. Hill.

Trinity Church (Episcopal) will re-open next Sunday with its new pastor, the Rev. Webb.

Stan Frazier is expected to strike this burg about next Tuesday. Keep your eye on the date.

Mergenthaler's new sign attracts general attention. It is perhaps the prettiest sign in the city.

As the cold season has opened, there is a visible increase in the number of free lodgers at the cataboose.

Wally Dawson is now living in Oakland, Cal., where he has purchased an interest in a large hotel.

A man named Lynch, living at Garr Creek, was admitted to the St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday.

The new Hamilton Banknotes have arrived. Specimens can be seen by calling on any reporter in the city.

H. Sthair left Saturday for the death-bed of his mother. He leaves a son lying very low with typhoid fever.

The Arions will give another concert during Christmas week, and a masquerade ball in the latter part of January.

There is now no reasonable doubt that the Wabash will be a double track road within a very few years at the farthest.

The Fort Wayne stiff market is on the rise. The Fort Wayne Medical College is now offering \$28.62 for prime stiffs delivered on the side track.

M. S. Philley must stand trial for the careless shooting of Rosanna Peters, last summer, in which Robert Brackenridge and John Muirhead were also implicated.

The funeral procession of Miss Magdalene Whitaker, which left the cathedral yesterday afternoon, was the largest that passed through the city for a long time.

Andrew Dykes, one of the best known of Allen county's citizens and a resident of this county for the past forty-five years, died at his residence in Washington township about two miles north of the city last night at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The funeral procession will leave his late residence at 10 o'clock and the services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock five miles west of Warsaw, on last Friday morning, when two cars on track No. 15 left the track, retaining all trains for about four hours. In the same issue the Gazzette also says the boiler of a new engine, to be numbered 155, was taken to the machine shop on Friday. If the Gazzette man would have taken a walk through the round house before he had published that item, he would have seen engine No. 155 there, and it has been on the road for over a year.

All persons who wish to avail themselves of the 10 percent reduction in the price of a suit of clothes can make something by purchasing of A. Foster. The reduction will last until the 10th of February.

No Advance in Flour. Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Sugars Down Again.

Since the issuance of "Skelton's Boom," sugars have been reduced another 1c a pound at the "Star." 12.13

Chaska keeps constantly on hand a full line of Gents' underwear.

If you want a nice holiday present for your wife come and select a pair of these fine Engravings, a pair of Pastells or a fine Gilt Frame French Plate Pier Mirror. Jos. M. Mayer, 142 Calhoun street. 12.8d

No Advance in Flour. Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

No Advance in Flour.

Best white wheat flour, \$6.50 per barrel.

Corn Meal, 85c per sack.

Buckwheat Flour, 45c per sack.

Maple Syrup, \$1.00 per gallon.

FRUIT HOUSE.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.
Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains at Fort Wayne.

SOUTH DEPOT.

Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. (Trains run by Columbus Time.)	Arrive. Depart.
Cin. & G. R. mail and ex... 2 50pm 3 05pm	
Local passenger. City ex... 1 15pm	
Accommodation..... 7 40pm	7 05am
Petoskey express..... 2 50am	
Local freight..... 7 10am	

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

(Trains run by Columbus Time.)

Arrive. Depart.
Mail and express..... 2 25pm
Fast Line..... 6 25am 6 45am
Atlantic express..... 11 25pm 11 30pm
Lima accommodation..... 5 05pm
Local freight..... 7 40am

Westward.

Mail and express..... 1 05pm	1 20pm
Chicago express..... 1 45pm 1 50pm	
Pacific ex. and accm... 2 15pm	2 20pm
Plymouth accom..... 4 05pm	
Local freight..... 5 05am	

Wabash Railway

(Trains run by Chicago Time.)

Arrive. Depart.
Lightning express..... 6 25am 6 45am
Atlantic express..... 7 30pm 7 40pm
Express..... 1 15pm 1 40pm
Freight and accm... 5 15am

Westward.

Pacific ex. and Ind'p's..... 5 00am	5 20am
Fast line..... 8 35pm 8 40pm	
Through ex. and accm... 3 50pm	
Freight and accm... 7 40am	

Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne R. R.

(Trains run by Columbus Time.)

Arrive. Depart.
C. & G. R. mail and ex... 1 50pm
Accommodation..... 2 15pm
Local freight..... 4 05pm
7 05am

NORTH DEPOT.

Ft. Wayne, Munce & Cincinnati R. R.

(Trains run by Columbus Time.)

Arrive. Depart.
C. & G. R. mail and ex... 5 15pm
Indianapolis express..... 5 15pm
Indianapolis Accm... 11 05am
Local freight..... 6 05pm

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

(Trains run by Chicago Time.)

Arrive. Depart.
Mail..... 10 20am
Express..... 3 55pm 11 35am
Accommodation..... 2 05am 1 20am

Daily Sentinel.

Circulation 4,000.

W. E. NELSON, S. E. MORRIS,
PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL PAPER—CITY AND COUNTY

Publication Office—New Sentinel Building,
No. 107 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, 25¢ a month; Weekly, 1 dollar; \$1.00

Single copies, 2 cents; 1 week, 6 mos., \$5.00

Registered at the Fort Wayne Postoffice as
second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION

Of The "Daily Sentinel."

The following is the circulation of the
"Daily Sentinel" for the week ending Decem-
ber 13th, 1879:

Monday, Dec. 8..... 4,363

Tuesday, Dec. 9..... 4,416

Wednesday, Dec. 10..... 4,368

Thursday, Dec. 11..... 4,368

Friday, Dec. 12..... 4,368

Saturday, Dec. 13..... 4,488

Total..... 26,376

Average for the week..... 4,396

Personally appeared before me, Robert A. Meers, a notary public in and for the county of Allen and state of Indiana, William E. Nelson, one of the publishers of the Fort Wayne "Daily Sentinel," who being duly sworn testified that the above is true statement of the circulation of the "Sentinel" for the above dates.

ROBERT A. MEERS, Notary Public.

A DESPERATE PLOT.

The great conspiracy by which the results of the presidential election of 1876 were set aside, the verdict of the people annulled, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the lawfully elected president, de-
frauded of his office, and R. B. HAYES, who was defeated by an over-
whelming majority, inaugurated, prov-
ed conclusively that the radicals do not propose to surrender the control of the government without a desper-
ate struggle. Indications are already

coming to the surface that another

conspiracy has been formed to set aside the verdict of the people next year, in the event that it should be recorded, as it doubtless will be, against the republican party.

The eastern field trials for hunting

dogs at Robinson's Island, N. Y., end-
ed Saturday; the most important andinteresting event of the meeting was the contest for the brake stakes and was won by the setters Glen and Ned owned by Henry F. Allen, of Brook-
lyn.

A committee consisting of Richard

Smith, D. Welding, Amor Smith, Jr.,

and S. H. Drew, left Cincinnati by

the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sun-
day night to urge the republican na-
tional committee to select Cincinnatias the place for holding the next re-
publican convention.

A dispatch from Los Pinos agency

dated December 12th, says: "The

prisoners are on their way here, and

are expected to reach here to morrow.

Ouray leaves in the morning for the

camp of Jack and Colerow to arrange

for the return of certain Indians to accom-
pany the

commission to Washington."

A company has been organized under

the laws of the District of Colum-
bia, with a capital of \$10,000, to pub-
lish a weekly newspaper devoted

entirely to the interests of the army

and navy, and to be called the "Army

and Navy Register." E. H. Ulford, of

the Boston "Herald," will have editorial

charge.

Col. Zeb Ward, lessee of the Ar-
kansas penitentiary, has closed the

contract for the construction of the

Little Rock and Pine Bluff Railroad.

Work will be commenced immediately

at Little Rock. Four hundred con-
victs will be employed, the grading to

be completed April 1st, and the entire

road in operation in July, 1880.

Another petition asking an investi-
gation of the charges that the election

returns had been tampered with, was

sent from Portland, Me., Saturday,

to the governor and council. The list

of names embraces many of the most

The first part of the programme then, is to keep the south solid, so as to inflame the north. But the most daring scheme is developing itself in New York, where the republicans have a decided majority in the legislature, although the state has a democratic majority of 40,000 to 50,000. It is proposed that the legislature shall change the mode of appointing presidential electors, so that they shall be chosen by that body instead of the people. It has the technical right to make this change, and if deemed necessary it is believed that the present republicans in the democratic states of New Jersey and Connecticut will do likewise.

Senator CARPENTER, in a recent interview, claimed to believe that the democrats propose to inaugurate the next president, by force or fraud, whether he is elected or not. Of course no democrat ever thought of such a thing. Since that time the radical organs have charged that the democratic officials of Maine propose to count the republicans out in that state, steal the legislature, and probably secure the senatorship, as well as the electoral vote, the latter in the manner threatened by the republicans in New York. These charges are of course false, but they are made to prepare the public mind for the contemplated revolutionary proceedings.

The programme then is to keep the south solid; to inflame sectional feeling in the north; to prepare the public for desperate acts, and to then steal the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and to get that of Indiana by means of negroes imported from the south.

Can this whole plot succeed? One would have promptly answered no before the success of the conspiracy of 1876-7. But the two chief engineers of that fraud, MORTON and CHANDLER, are gone, and there are none to fill their places. Will the people again submit to be defrauded? We think not. We believe an attempt to carry out the above nefarious plot, if persisted in, would be followed by civil war. But the democrats must use their utmost endeavors to throttle it in its conception. Forewarned is forearmed. Let time be taken by the forelock, and preparations made to vindicate in 1880 the right of the people to choose their rulers, and settle, once for all the radical scheme of empire.

GRANT dodges all questions about the presidency. If he were not a candidate he would doubtless say so, and put SHERMAN, BLAINE *et al.* out of misery.

NEWS NOTES.

Hon. James M. Edmunds, city postmaster of Washington, died Sunday afternoon.

Mr. James D. Butler, late publisher of the "Panoply," of Little Rock, Ark., died Sunday of dropsy.

It is reported that the United States circuit court at Topeka, Kan., set aside the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railway to Jay Gould, and refused to order another sale.

The eastern field trials for hunting dogs at Robinson's Island, N. Y., end-
ed Saturday; the most important and

interesting event of the meeting was the contest for the brake stakes and was won by the setters Glen and Ned owned by Henry F. Allen, of Brook-
lyn.

A committee consisting of Richard

Smith, D. Welding, Amor Smith, Jr.,

and S. H. Drew, left Cincinnati by

the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sun-
day night to urge the republican na-
tional committee to select Cincinnati

as the place for holding the next re-
publican convention.

A dispatch from Los Pinos agency

dated December 12th, says: "The

prisoners are on their way here, and

are expected to reach here to morrow.

Ouray leaves in the morning for the

camp of Jack and Colerow to arrange

for the return of certain Indians to accom-
pany the

commission to Washington."

A company has been organized under

